Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 99, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1792. [Whole No. 307.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids and other persons.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller of the Treasury adjust the claims of the widows and orphans respectively, as the case may be, of the late Colonel Owen Roberts, Captain William White, Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Elliott, Major Samuel Wise, Major Benjamin Huger, Lieutenant John Bush, and Major Charles Motte, deceased, all of whom were killed or died in the service of the United States, for the seven years half pay stipulated by the resolve of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; and that the register of the Treasury do issue his certificates accordingly.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the department of war be, and he hereby is required to place on the invalid list, Timothy Mix, disabled in the late war, by the loss of his right hand, while in the service of the United States, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fourth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. That the said Secretary place on the invalid list, Abel Turney, mariner, disabled while in the service of the United States, at the rate of one dollar per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the arrears of the said pensions be paid as the laws direct in similar cases.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required to adjust the accounts of Joseph Pannil a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the United States, as a deranged officer upon the principles of the act of the late Congress, of the third of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and to allow him the usual commutation of the half-pay for life of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and that the Register of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required to grant a certificate for the amount of the balance due to him. That the Comptroller adjust the account of the late Brigadier-General De Haas, admitting to the credit of the said account, such sums as by evidence shall appear to have been advanced for the public service, and which have been charged by the United States to the officers who have received the same for the public service, and that the said Register do grant a certificate for the balance due on such settlement. That the said Comptroller adjust the account of Thomas M'Intire, a Captain in the service of the United States, during the late war, and allow him the usual commutation of the half-pay for life of a Captain, and that the said Register grant a certificate for the amount thereof accordingly.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required to adjust the account of Francis Suzor Debevere, a surgeon's mate in the service of the United States during the late war, and who remained in captivity to the end thereof, and that the Register of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required to grant a certificate for the amount which shall be found due for the services of the said Francis Suzor Debevere. That the said Comptroller adjust the account of Robert King, as a Lieutenant, deranged upon the principles of the act of the late Congress, passed the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and that the said Register grant a certificate accordingly. That the Comptroller adjust the account of Lemuel Sherman, as a sailing master of a galley on Lake Champlain, and as such taken prisoner; and that the said Register grant a certificate accordingly.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to Nicholas Ferdinand Westfall, who left the British service and joined the army of the United States, during the late war, one hundred acres of unappropriated land in the western territory of the United States, free of all charges, and also the sum of three hundred and thirty-six dollars, out of any money appropriated to the contingent charges of government.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

AN ACT supplemental to the Act for making further and more effectual Provision for the Protection of the Frontiers of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such number of Brigadier-Generals as may be conducive to the good of the public service. Provided the whole number appointed, or to be appointed shall not exceed four.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED MARCH THE TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN every age peculiar follies have prevailed, and the *present* seems to be distinguished for a propensity to gaming and speculation. We possess a country which holds out the most alluring motives to the exertions of the industrious, and enjoy, at the same time, the greatest degree of political freedom, both in the principles and administration of our government. But this is not sufficient to content us—impatient to acquire riches, too many of our citizens suffer themselves to be influenced by an avaricious spirit, the fruitful parent of the various paper bubbles, every day exhibited to the admiration and astonishment of the public. Here is ample scope, it must be confessed, for the reprehension of the moralist; and hence we find the *discontented* declaiming on the degeneracy of the times, and prognosticating the ruin of this young and rising empire. But, Sir, tho' individuals may fall into these predominant follies, and many innocent persons be thereby ruined, yet, I am persuaded, they will soon operate their own cure; and the time is approximating when a *speculator* or *swindler* will be shunned, as a dangerous and dishonest character.

The affairs of New-York and Philadelphia, bring to my mind the *uproar* which the failure of FORDYCE, the banker, caused in London, about twenty years ago: *Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*—as a warning to others, I shall beg leave to present to your readers a few anecdotical notices of this gentleman; it may serve as an example to display the ill consequences of gaming and speculation, and prevent some of our plain and industrious friends from treading on such dangerous ground.

Mr. FORDYCE was born of a very respectable family in Scotland; he had several brothers, who distinguished themselves as great and good men in their respective professions. Being endowed with good natural parts, he was a most promising youth, and assisted in his education by Doctor BLACKWELL, a gentleman well known for his writings in the republic of letters. He was bred a hosier at Aberdeen; but this being too confined a scene for the extent of his abilities, he soon quitted it, and repaired to London, as the great mart for genius, where he soon obtained employment in the capacity of an out-door clerk to Messrs. B. & Co. bankers. Here he displayed a great facility in figures, and an uncommon attention to that business, in which he afterwards became so eminent and conspicuous. His employers being convinced of Mr. FORDYCE's talents and abilities, and judging he would be a very useful partner, and manage the most laborious part of their business, admitted him upon the firm of the house, through the interest and recommendation of a friend. Scarce had he been thus established, before he began to speculate in the Alley for very considerable sums, and was judged in the beginning to be very successful, particularly at the time of the signing the preliminaries of the peace in 1762, of which he gained intelligence before the generality of the Bulls and Bears at Jonathan's Coffee-House.

This success was fatal to Mr. FORDYCE—for it induced him not only to speculate for still larger sums in the Alley, but in many other pursuits, particularly in hops. The capricious goddess still favored him, and he seemed so infatuated with her kindness, as to think she was entirely at his command. He purchased a large estate, with a most elegant villa, at Roehampton, where he aimed at surpassing commissaries & nabobs, in grandeur and magnificence. He supported a chapel for himself and family, adjoining to his mansion; his ambition was now unbounded, he soared far beyond the line of mere mercantile splendor, and nothing less than nobility seemed equal to his wishes. The next testimonial he gave of his desire of exaltation, was his being a candidate for a certain Borough; upon which occasion, though he was not returned, he spent near £. 14,000 sterl. and to secure his future election, erected an hospital, and established other charities there, in order to render himself the popular candidate upon the first vacancy. Fail-in this attempt to obtain a seat in Parliament, he sought for honours in another channel, and paid his addresses to a lady of quality, who, dazzled by his pomp and apparent fortune, consented to the marriage; and Lady M—— was now frequently introduced to the public in the papers, her portrait displayed at the exhibition, and her picture in every print-shop. He made a handsome settlement upon her Ladyship, and is said to have purchased some estates in Scotland, to give him weight and dignity in his native country.

But the fatal period now approached when all his tinsel glories vanished. The affair of Faulkland Island, which occasioned *Stocks* greatly to fluctuate, gave the most sensible shock to his finances; and to make up his *speculative differences*, he was compelled to employ a very considerable sum of the Company's Stock. This step alarmed the partners, and they remonstrated to him upon the impropriety of his conduct. Mr. FORDYCE treated the remonstrance of his partners with the most mortifying contempt, threatening to dissolve the partnership, if they attempted to restrain his operations, and leave them to manage a business to which they were altogether unequal; and to convince them that he had power to put his threats in execution, produced bank notes to a great amount, which had been borrowed for a few hours to answer his purpose. Equally struck with the plausibility of his discourse, and the *sum*, they were easily reconciled. But Mr. FORDYCE's ill fortune now pursued him as rapidly and invariably as his good genius had before accompanied him; he found himself incapable of fulfilling engagements, so very considerable on all hands, that he resolved upon a retreat, after having employed every method his imagination could suggest to discover some new resource. The immediate consequence of his absenting himself from business, was a stoppage of payment at the house, and an advertisement succeeded, intimating that the other partners were not privy to Mr. FORDYCE's proceedings: however, the whole Company became bankrupts; the fatal influence of which affected a great number of other considerable houses involved with them. Such were the effects of gaming in 'Change-Alley, and such may be the effects of similar proceedings among ourselves.

Many unsuspecting industrious people were entirely ruined by this unlucky event. A merchant in the city put an end to his existence with a pistol, on hearing the news; a considerable silver-refiner had recourse to a knife; a lady, finding herself undone, followed the example; and a gentleman near Bloomsbury Square became melancholy.

The following Anecdote is worth notice:—The day before Mr. FORDYCE stopped payment, he called on a Banker, who was a Quaker, of whom he desired the loan of £. 20,000—On being refused, and going away dissatisfied, the latter called him back, and said, "Harkee, friend, *Two*-dice have hurt many, but I promise thee, *Four*-dice shall never ruin me."

With a view to render every species of gaming as detestable as possible, I would make a few remarks on the unhappy fate of another eminent character. The late Doctor DODD was universally admired and esteemed, as a polite scholar, an elegant writer, and an energetic graceful preacher. *Charity* and *brotherly love*, when recommended with the charms of his pathetic language, warmed every breast; his hearers hung about him with admiration and rapture! But, what a falling off! when we contemplate *the same man* engaged at the card-table, and rattling the dice-box!—'Twas gaming multiplied his wants—'twas gaming led him to *forgery*, in order to supply them, and forgery led him to the *ignominious tree!* Religion saw it, and wept, and cried aloud to sinful mortals, "*let him that standeth, take heed, lest he fall.*"

It was not inexperience, or the want of knowledge, that involved this celebrated Divine in the snares and infatuations of gaming. I have heard him preach against it like an Angel—but preaching and acting are two different things. What pen can describe the effects of this odious vice better than his, in that admired *Novel*, entitled, the "*Sisters.*" Captain THOMAS had met with a great loss at a gaming table; he grew frantic, and destroyed himself—how elegantly doth DODD reflect on this occasion? "But do thou, if gaming is thy ruling and favourite passion, O reader! not yet depart hence, till thou hast well considered, and diligently meditated on the whole transaction. Behold here a man strong in youth, buoyant in health, and blessed with profuse plenty of this world's good; behold him in an instant, by his own hand, cut off from the sons of men, and blotted from the book of life! One fatal cast hath done it! Beware, and even now stop thy hand: thy all, thy present and eternal *all*, think and tremble, depends on those base dies! This cast perhaps drives the hot ball through thy distracted brain, plunges thee in irrecoverable perdition, and leaves a forlorn, distressed and undone family, to struggle with want and affliction; to languish in sorrow, in penury and contempt. What is the pleasure that can counterbalance these?—Be wise and reflect—refrain and be happy."

Elkton, April 2, 1792. SENEX.

FROM THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH CHRONICLE,
PUBLISHED AT NORFOLK (VIRGINIA.)

IT has been stated as a fact, and proved on the floor of Congress, by Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Boudinot, and confirmed by a majority of the members, that discrimination was impracticable, because the greatest part of the public debt was in fictitious certificates, and a revision of the several species of paper that constituted the public debt could not be admitted.

It was also brought forward as the most powerful and persuasive arguments against discrimination, because the soldiers had been fully paid by the bounties they received at the time of their enlistments.

This, however, was poor consolation for the men who had loaned their money and rendered supplies, and received certificates of inconsiderable value, forced on them by the public, and depreciated by their acts, and compelled to part with their evidences of the debt at one-sixth of their nominal value, for a subsistence occasioned by a diminution of their stock and other property.

But as these gentlemen are unacquainted with military operations, I beg leave to inform them, that contracts in time of war are estimated according to the magnitude and hazard of the enterprize—and from twenty to forty dollars per month was given by merchants for sailors, according to the risque of the voyage.

And when a soldier inlisted in the Continental army, he received a premium from individuals for the risque of being killed, or perishing in a sugar house in New-York, and a promise from his country, of six dollars and two-thirds, as his monthly wages, if he proved victorious.

If the public did not owe the monthly wages, the certificates ought not to have been issued; and if the old Congress issued twenty millions of dollars without consideration, the new government ought to have corrected the error, and not compelled their constituents to pay the full sum, with interest, in gold or silver, because they had been purchasers of these demands at 1s. 6d. in the pound.

This kind of public faith and national honor, being a new religion, and Mr. Hamilton the grand heresiarch, it will be laid open and fairly explained in an address to the people of the United States, at their next election.

A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER.

N. B. *The public are referred to the Journal of Congress, in the committee of the whole on the Secretary's Report on Public Credit.*

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

You are desired to publish the following account of the loss of the ship Columbia, of Exeter, late commanded by Capt, Isaac Chauncey.

THE ship left Liverpool on the 18th of December last for this port, laden with about one thousand hhds. of salt, four hundred crates of earthen ware, and about thirty bales of dry goods. She made the land of Cape-Cod on the 10th inst. and took her departure from the Race Point, about 12 o'clock: The wind being to the southward, and thick weather, it was judged best to keep the south shore on board, and on the weather clearing up they found themselves close in with Duxbury beach, the ship then hauled to the wind to the northward, but the wind shifting to the N. E. she could not lay clear of the Brant Rock; they then hove about intending for Plymouth, and would have gained that port, but when passing a ledge of rocks, called High Pine Ledge, it died away calm, and a high sea setting directly on the reef, obliged them to come to an anchor about 3 o'clock, P. M. on the outside in 5 fathoms of water, but in a quarter of an hour afterwards the ship struck on the reef; they then got a spring on their cable, and casting the ship's head off, cut away the cable and got under sail; deepning their water, they came too again in

8 fathoms ; but the wind hauling more to the eaſtward, and the ſea riſing, the ſhip dragged her anchor and again ſtruck on the ledge ; ſhortly after the ſtern gave away, and the ſalt emptied itſelf into the ſea ; they then cut the beſt bower cable, and their main and mizen maſts, in order to getting on ſhore on the beach and ſaving their lives. But night coming on, and after they had beat over the reef, the tide of flood ſetting in, they could not effect it. Their ſituation was truly deplorable. The veſſel, by the violence of the ſea was ſo rent aſunder in many places, it was dangerous to paſs : one of the ſeamen in endeavouring to get forward was entangled in the wreck, and was nearly cut in halves.

The captain, two paſſengers, a ſeaman and the cabin boy were forward ; in that ſituation they remained until about 8 o'clock A. M. when the ſeaman propoſed to the captain to get aſt for the ſhip went on the beach ſtern firſt, and attempt gaining the ſhore ; but the captain replied, that "he was unable to attempt it," and gave his papers to the cabin boy : He then reſigned himſelf to his fate : The ſeaman and the boy left him, and jumped into the ſea, and had the good fortune to reach the ſhore. Wet an and fatigued they crawled up among the buſhes, where they would have periſhed but for the exertions of the two Mr. Burgeſſes, who early in the morning found them. The remains of the wreck were ſpread on the beach for 4 miles in length, and perhaps the moſt diſmal that was ever ſeen on this coaſt. The following is the liſt of the unhappy crew that periſhed in the wreck, and whoſe remains were found on the ſucceeding Monday, and decently buried at Duxbury meeting houſe, except the captain, two paſſengers and one of the ſeamen, who were buried at Marſhfield.

Iſaac Chauncey, captain. Charles Roberts, mate. Joſeph Heldridge, Philip Heldridge, brothers, paſſengers of Birmingham. George Dunnells. John Sidney. Charles Hicks. Daniel Buffit. Charles Humphreys. Timothy Harris. James Floyd. —— Harris. James Weaun. Auguſtus Jenney, a negro.

John Charles Martin, ſeaman, and Jacob Tucker, cabin boy, were ſaved.

Much credit is due to the people in ſaving the things out of the wreck ; a laudable ſpirit of emulation appeared in them to preſerve the property.

Their humanity to the little remnant ſaved, does honor to them as men and as chriſtians, and will no doubt be returned to them double fold, by that being, who, the father of compaſſion himſelf, admires the imitation of this exalted attribute in his offspring :—Nor were the living alone the objects of their kind ſolicitude. No ! they became intereſted in depoſiting with reverence and reſpect the remains of the unfortunate crew with a ſympathy which none but the virtuous poſſeſs, and none but the good will imitate, they paid the laſt ſad offices to departed nature.—Like the Samaritan they bound up the wounds of the unfortunate living, and like the founder of their religion, they wept at the tomb of their deceaſed friends—for friends they eſteemed them.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Debate on the reſolution reported by a ſelect committee—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report his opinion to the Houſe, on the beſt mode of raiſing thoſe additional ſupplies which the public ſervice may require for the current year.

MR. SEDGWICK ſaid that when the law was paſſed, conſtituting the department of the treaſury, and making it the duty of the ſecretary to report to the legiſlature, plans for the management and improvement of the revenue ; he had fondly indulged the hope, that a great principle in the adminiſtration of the government, had been ſo far ſettled, that it would not have been called in queſtion at ſo early a period. This principle he then and ſtill underſtood to be, that a great officer ſhould, by appointment for that purpoſe and an adequate ſalary, be reſponſible to the community, to produce to the conſideration of the national legiſlature, ſuch ſyſtematic arrangements in the intricate buſineſs of finance, as ſhould give the higheſt aſſurance of the ſupport of public credit, with the leaſt poſſible burden to the citizens of America. That if this great principle remained ſtill to be determined, he ardently wiſhed that we might profit by the experience of other nations, and by our own—that he knew of no nation that ſuffered under the weight of a public debt, but had found it indiſpenſable to its welfare, to appoint ſome officer, whoſe duty it ſhould be to ſuperintend this important branch of buſineſs ; and that without ſuch appointment, it was impoſſible for him to conceive that an orderly adminiſtration of the finances could be effected. It was not long ſince, that all America had attempted to provide for the public exigencies, by the indigeſted ſchemes of legiſlating financiers. The effects are remembered by all—the revenue was incomparably leſs productive, and yet the people infinitely more burdened than at preſent. Theſe facts would render any other arguments ſuperfluous, with thoſe who believed that experience was the beſt guide to well founded political concluſions. But on the other hand, if gentlemen were diſpoſed to calculate on the data afforded by imagination, and to build ſyſtems on arguments a priori, not only unſanctioned by experiment, but in oppoſition to all experience ; we might render the debts we owed, which had been juſtly ſtiled the price of liberty, and for which therefore we were under the higheſt obligation to provide, an intolerable burden. For he would run the venture to pronounce, that the meaſures which would reſult from ſuch a deſultory mode of procedure, would create grievous exactions on our conſtituents, diſappoint the expectations of government, and prove inadequate to the ſupport of public credit.

By theſe obſervations, he did not mean to derogate from the reſponſibility of the character of the Houſe collectively, or of any individual member of it. There might be many who had ſufficient talents ably to preſide in the management of our finances, provided their minds were confined to the contemplation of that ſubject alone. But it ſhould be remembered that while ſeparated in the receſs of the legiſlature, the avocations of profeſſions, or other buſineſs, left to moſt of the members but little leiſure for the inveſtigation of political queſtions. That while in ſeſſion, they were obliged to pay attention to every ſubject of legiſlation committed to the national government. That conſidering the limitted faculties of the human mind, he did think gentlemen ſhould feel themſelves wounded in reputation, by the ſuppoſition that they were not collectively, minutely acquainted with every branch of ſcience, a knowledge of which might be involved in the ſubjects of our legiſlation. Without ſuch an extent of information and ſcience, a man might be an excellent legiſlator. Otherwiſe the buſineſs of popular legiſlation muſt altogether ceaſe, or be very badly managed. It would not produce the ſmalleſt uneaſineſs in his mind, to have it univerſally known, that he pretended not to the deep knowledge of juriſprudence of the Attorney-General—the acquaintance of the Secretary of State with the political intereſts and relations of the community—or the profound knowledge of the Secretary of the Treaſury, of the intricate ſubjects of finance. Yet he felt ſome degree of confidence in the ability which he poſſeſſed, of judging of the expediency of adopting ſuch meaſures as thoſe officers ſhould recommend.

He obſerved that the Houſe, ever ſince the organization of the executive departments, had conducted as if convinced of the juſtneſs of this reaſoning, by their frequent references to the heads of thoſe departments. That particularly when it had been ſuggeſted that the judicial ſyſtem required amendment, the ſubject had been refered to the conſideration of the Attorney-General. That when the commerce of the country came under deliberation, it was refered to the Secretary of State. That theſe ſubjects comprehended the moſt important and deareſt intereſts of the people. That he heartily concurred in thoſe references, and would take the liberty to add, that they had the ſupport of the gentlemen who were now ſo ſtrenuous in oppoſition to the preſent motion. That if the Houſe was then right, thoſe would not be wrong who were in favor of this queſtion.

He obſerved that gentlemen in the two caſes which in argument they had ſupported, had given very oppoſite opinions of the collective character of the members of the Houſe ; when they were conſidering them ſolely deviſing the ways and means neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency of the revenue, they gave them all the qualities of profound financiers. But when they were to conſider the reports of the Secretary they became at once transformed into reſiſtleſs dupes, incapable of manly inveſtigation and quietly ſailing down the ſtream of miniſterial influence. Did gentlemen feel, he aſked, in the latter inſtance the want of that independence of ſpirit which is neceſſary to enable them to inveſtigate and decide for themſelves ? If ſo they would want much of that greatneſs of character which would enable them in the former caſe to act for the public benefit.

He obſerved that it appeared by what gentlemen had ſaid during the courſe of the debate that members were not to be abſolutely reſtricted from receiving every ſpecies of information on this intereſting ſubject, from the man who was conſtitutionally ſelected, as the beſt qualified to give it, and amply paid by the public to devote all his time and talents to underſtand and communicate reſpecting it. It was however curious to obſerve the narrow limits within which that information was to be reſtricted, and the incomprehenſible mode by which it was to be obtained.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) who had heretofore approved the references which he had mentioned to the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State ; and who had given efficient aid in making it by law the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to report plans for the management and improvement of the revenue, had on this occaſion taken ſome pains to ſhew the conſiſtency of his political conduct, by attempting to prove that management and improvement implied neither project nor appropriation. This gentleman had given in detail the ſeveral proceedings which ought to take place to obtain on one hand the benefit of the knowledge of the Secretary, and to maintain on the other the independency of the Houſe. Thus according to his plan was the buſineſs to be purſued. The Houſe was in the firſt place to call on the Secretary for a ſtate of facts ; it was then to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole to form opinions—theſe opinions were then to be referred to the Secretary, for him to report, reſpecting them, a ſyſtematic arrangement. Let this ſcheme, ſo far as it is intelligible, be examined. Firſt the Houſe is to obtain from the Secretary a ſtate of facts ; The Houſe had been left to conjecture to what ſubjects thoſe facts were to relate—we already knew the deficiency to be provided for—the ſubjects of revenue—ſuch as were pre-occupied, and ſuch as ſtill remained untouched—we alſo knew how far thoſe which had been occupied were productive. Theſe facts were already known ; we muſt not receive any opinions or argumentative deductions reſpecting them ; this would go in deſtruction of the independence and purity of the Houſe, and ſome gentlemen ſeemed to ſuppoſe to the ſubverſion of liberty. The facts, whatever they might be were to be referred to a committee of the whole, who as financiers were to form opinions reſpecting them—and thoſe opinions were to be ſent to the Secretary for a ſyſtematic arrangement, and this ſyſtematic arrangement was to be made without ſuggeſting any opinion. How this was to be done the gentlemen had not been pleaſed to declare ; we only know that no opinions were to be recommended to the adoption of the Houſe. This was the dreadful enemy to our independence and freedom that was to be avoided with the utmoſt caution. He himſelf had hitherto ſuppoſed that a ſyſtematic arrangement for the execution of a complicated and intricate ſubject could not be made without ſuggeſting many opinions. That he believed this ſingular and as yet inexplicable ſcheme of forming ſyſtematic arrangements without opinions would be as curious as it would be new in practice.

He ſaid no gentleman could doubt but that the plans of the miniſter would find their way into the Houſe, if regularly introduced as they had hitherto been ; the officer whoever he might be, would be reſponſible at leaſt in reputation to America and to the world, which alone would form the ſtrongeſt motives to induſtry and integrity, in the various plans he ſhould recommend. That it appeared to him that gentlemen who ſo ſtrennouſly oppoſed the preſent motion, would, if they ſhould ſucceed in their wiſhes, deſtroy moſt of the benefits intended by the inſtitution of the office of Secretary of the Treaſury, and wholly ſcreen the officer from every ſpecies of reſponſibility.

Mr. Goodhue ſupported the reference—he generally remarked that in his opinion the moſt eligible mode to be adopted for raiſing the ſupplies on the preſent occaſion would be by way of loan. He then entered into a conſideration of the various objects which ought to be within the knowledge of every man who pretends to manage the finances of a country—here he ſaid that he did not think it any derogation from the character of any member of the Houſe to ſuppoſe that they were leſs competent to a thorough inveſtigation of fiſcal arrangements than an individual who had made the ſubject the particular object of his ſtudy and attention ; the miſchievous conſequences of committing theſe arrangements to numbers had been ſeverely felt in ſome of the States—in the preſent caſe the Houſe does not however commit its judgment—it is at liberty to approve or reject—and the meaſure in fact is only taking the beſt means to get the beſt information. *(To be continued.)*

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Ayes and noes on the motion to amend the reſolution for a further aſſumption of the ſtate debts, by adding "whether diſcharged by ſaid ſtates reſpectively ſince the peace, or undiſcharged."

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Livermore, Mali-

ſon, Macon, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, Sturges, Venable, Willis.—22.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Huger, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Muhlenburg, Murray, Page, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Steele, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward, White.—30.

Ayes and noes on the reſolution for aſſuming the reſidue of the ſtate debts, which had been agreed to in the committee of the whole—33 to 25.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Hartley, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Learned, Macon, Muhlenburg, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Steele, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward.—26.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Findley, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Livermore, Maſon, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, Sturges, Venable, White, Willis.—29.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Mr. Muhlenberg preſented a memorial from ſundry merchants of Philadelphia, importers of Ironmongery and Hardware, petitioning againſt an encreaſe in the duties on thoſe articles.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the reſolutions reported by the committee of the whole on the public debt.

The ſixth reſolution was rejected.

The 7th, 8th and 9th, were agreed to.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill conformable to the ſaid reſolutions.

Mr. Key laid on the table the following reſolution:

"That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General of the United States, be appointed a board of commiſſioners, with authority to ſell any part of the lands, the property of the United States, not ſpecially appropriated, lying between the Great Miami the Wabaſh and Ohio rivers."

Mr. Sedgwick moved the following reſolution:

"That the committee, to whom are referred the reſolutions of the Houſe on the ſubject of the public debt, be inſtructed to report a proviſion for a loan of the remaining debts of the individual ſtates."

This motion being declared to be out of order, an appeal was made from the chair; but the Houſe confirmed the deciſion of the chair, by a large majority.

A meſſage from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had paſſed (with amendments) the bill for aſcertaining the boundaries of a tract of land purchaſed by J. C. Symmes.

Mr. Fitzſimons, of the committee of enquiry, moved the following reſolution:

"That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe the proper officers to lay before the Houſe ſuch papers of a public nature in the executive department, as may be neceſſary to the inveſtigation of the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition under Major Gen. St. Clair."

The reſolution being agreed to, a committee was appointed to wait on the Preſident therewith. The committee having performed this duty, reported the Preſident's anſwer, viz. "That the order of the Houſe ſhould be immediately complied with.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the petition of Catharine Greene, was taken up, and agreed to—yeas 29, nays 26.

A meſſage from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, with a bill which they had paſſed for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt. [By this bill, debtors, confined under the authority of the United States, are to be on the ſame footing, with reſpect to the liberty of the yard, &c. as thoſe confined under ſtate authority.] The bill received a firſt reading.

Mr. Seney, from the committee on the motion relative to a certain claim of the ſtate of Maryland, reported a reſolution, which was read a firſt time, directing the proper officer of the Treaſury to adjuſt and ſettle the ſaid claim.

In committee of the whole—(Mr. B. Bourne in the chair)—on the bill to indemnify the Truſtees of Wilmington Academy. The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Boudinot, from the ſelect committee, to whom was referred "a bill (ſent from the Senate) for regulating proceſſes in the Courts of the United States," reported ſeveral amendments to ſaid bill, which were read and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 5.

The bill for the relief of the Truſtees of Wilmington Academy, &c. was read the third time and paſſed.

A bill for the relief of perſons confined for debt, received from the Senate, was read the ſecond time, and refered to a committee of the whole.

A bill for the indemnification of the eſtate of the late Major-General Greene, reported by Mr. Livermore, was read the firſt time.

The report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Col. A. W. White, was read, and taken into conſideration—and a committee appointed to report a bill or bills purſuant thereto, if they think proper, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Boudinot, Moore, and Sumpter.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to grant a tract or tracts of land to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates—Mr. Muhlenburgh in the chair.—A motion for an amendment, by ſtriking out the laſt ſection which has a blank for the price, in order to introduce a ſubſtitute, providing that the price ſhall not be greater than ſhall be by law eſtabliſhed for other lands in the Weſtern Territory, being negatived—the committee roſe and reported the bill with one ſmall amendment—The Houſe made further amendments—and then the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ways and means for raiſing the additional ſupplies neceſſary for the exigencies of the preſent year.—Mr. B. Bourne in the Chair.

The committe diſcuſſed the report and agreed to ſundry amendments—they then roſe and reported progreſs.

The following meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have maturely conſidered the act paſſed by the two Houſes, entitled an act for an apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, according to the firſt enumeration—and I return it to your Houſe, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

Firſt, The Conſtitution has preſcribed that repreſentatives ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates, according to their reſpective numbers; and there is no proportion or diviſor which applied to the repreſentative numbers of the ſtates, will yield the number and allotment of repreſentatives of the bill.

Second, The Conſtitution has alſo provided, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every 30,000, which reſtriction is, by the context and by fair and obvious conſtruction, to be applied to the ſeparate and reſpective numbers of the ſtates; and the bill has allotted to eight of the ſtates more than one for 30,000.

The meſſage being read, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, it was voted that the objections be entered at large on the Journals of the Houſe, and that to-morrow be aſſigned to take the ſame into conſideration.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate have paſſed a reſolution for Congreſs to adjourn on the 17th inſtant, and requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, purſuant to the orders of the Houſe, on the enquiry whether any and what additional allowance ſhall be made to the officers of the revenue? was read—and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

The reſolution of the Senate, reſpecting the adjournment, was read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the compenſations of the Doorkeepers of the two Houſes. The committee agreed to ſundry amendments, which, being reported to the Houſe, were adopted—and on motion, the bill was read the third time and paſſed. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 6.

A bill authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates, was read the third time, and paſſed.

The bill to indemnify the eſtate of the late Maj. Gen. Greene, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole.

A bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Tueſday next—100 copies to be printed.

The meſſage of the Preſident of the United States received yeſterday, was taken into conſideration. The Preſidents' objections to the Repreſentation bill—alſo the bill and the clauſe in the conſtitution referring to bills in this ſituation, were ſeverally read by the Clerk.

The bill was preſented to the Preſident of the United States the 26th March, and returned the 5th April.—The queſtion propoſed by the Speaker was in the following words:

Will the Houſe, on reconſideration, agree to paſs the bill?—The ayes and noes being called, the queſtion paſſed in the negative—ayes 28, noes 33. A meſſage was ſent to inform the Senate of this deciſion.

Mr. W. Smith laid on the table the following reſolution—That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill providing for the apportioning of repreſentatives by a ratio of 33,000 on the number of inhabitants in the ſeveral ſtates reſpectively, agreeable to the principles of the conſtitution.

Mr. Parker laid on the table a reſolution, for a committee to be appointed to report a bill on a ratio of one repreſentative to every 30,000 perſons in the ſtates reſpectively.

Mr. Muhlenburg moved a reſolution on this ſubject, leaving the ratio blank.

A meſſage from the Senate, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill ſupplementary to the act providing for the eſtabliſhment and maintenance of beacons, buoys, and public piers.

Another meſſage from the Senate, informed the Houſe that they have agreed to all the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the bill fixing the compenſation of the door-keepers, except the laſt, to which they do not agree.

In committee of the whole, on the ſubject of Ways and Means—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee made further progreſs in the diſcuſſion—but roſe without compleating the buſineſs—And the Houſe adjourned.

Philadelphia, April 7.

By the ſhip Waſhington, Captain Davis from Dublin, European accounts are received to the 20th February.

The Belgic Provinces are in a ſtate of great fermentation—and by a notification to M. de la Graviere, French reſident at Bruſſels, it appears that the Governors General of the low countries, conſider that theſe diſcontents are fomented by certain ſocieties in France. The flame of liberty is ſaid to rage among the imperial troops. The Jews reſident in Warſaw, capital of Poland, are to pay annually for 20 years 5 millions florins in lieu of any impoſt whatever.

Orders are ſaid to be iſſued at Vienna for forming an army of 50,000 men on the frontiers of the Empire—The Prince of Naſſau is to take the command of the troops againſt France.

The emigrant Princes have publiſhed a manifeſto in which they ſay the Court of Berlin has declared its intentions to aſſiſt in reſtoring the ancient conſtitution of France. The account of the burning of Bruſſels, appears to be premature. Proclamation is iſſued by the French King for recruiting the army. The police of Peterſburgh (capital of Ruſſia) has forbid any converſation on the ſubject of the French Revolution. M. de Biron, known in America by the title of Duke de Lauſun is arreſted in London and thrown into a ſpunging houſe for a debt of £416 16. Spain has not yet made any reparation to the Engliſh merchants for their captures at Nootka Sound. Spaniſh troops are in motion towards the frontiers of France—In Spain the affairs of France are conſidered as the cauſe of religion, of Kings and of nations. The diet of Ratiſbon aſſembled the 9th January—They have unanimouſly agreed to an addreſs of thanks to the Emperor for the energy of his negociations with France. The prevalent opinion however is that Leopold ſeeing the critical ſtate of his own dominions will agree to the demands made by the National Aſſembly of France.

A cotton mill in the vicinity of Sheffield has lately been burnt, the loſs is eſtimated at 45,000l. ſterling.—The Pantheon in London was alſo burnt in January, it coſt 76,000l. Upwards of 25 thouſand families it is conjectured have given up the uſe of ſugar and rum in England, in order to promote the abolition of the ſlave trade. A houſe in Geneva has failed for near a million ſterling—it is ſaid they had loaned large ſums to the emigrant Princes. General O'Hara is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Sir Henry Calder, deceaſed.

The Duke de Richelieu, is gone to Peterſburgh, to negociate in favor of the Princes.

The following were the prices of American ſtock in London, the beginning of January:—6 per cents, 22ſ. 3 per cents, 13ſ. Deferred, 14ſ.

Died in London the 7th February, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

M. de Seguir, of the late Parliament of Paris, is dead; ſo is M. de Cice, the late Biſhop of Bordeaux.

The Statue of Dr. Franklin, intended to ornament the principal front of the new Library Hall in Fifth-ſtreet, is arrived from Italy, via New-York.

This elegant piece of ſculpture is executed in the fineſt white marble, and is the donation of William Bingham, Eſq. of this city, to the Library Company.

A bill has been read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, to appropriate £.300 for the uſe of the Indians now in this city. A bill authoriſing the State Treaſurer to ſubſcribe, in the name of this Commonwealth, to the loan propoſed by the United States, has paſſed both Houſes.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of New-York, have agreed, in committee of the whole, to appropriate the ſum of *ſixteen thouſand pounds* for building bridges, repairing roads, &c.

Petitions are coming in to Congreſs from the Merchants, in various places, againſt an encreaſe in the Duties of Impoſt.

Some letters from Ireland, of a late date, ſay, that great apprehenſions are there entertained of a commotion, in conſequence of the meaſures purſuing by the Catholics to obtain redreſs of their grievances.

Lieutenant Turner, who was captured by the Indians in the late engagement under Gen. St. Clair, is, we hear, arrived in town. Being cloſely purſued in the engagement by two Indians, and ſeeing death inevitable if he attempted further to fly or to reſiſt, he turned about and offered his hand. The Indians not only ſpared his life, but protected it from the vindictive madneſs of their companions. After the engagement, they thought of conveying him to the ſcene where the ſavages were revelling over their ſpoils; but firſt, one of them took the precaution of paying a viſit to the camp to the victors, and ſeeing them much intoxicated, took him to the tents of their particular tribe. Thence he was ſent to Detroit, where a private Engliſh Gentleman paid his ranſom, releaſed him, and took his note for the amount.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Neptune,	Earl,	Eaſt-Indies,
Ship Active,	Blair,	St. Andero,
Brig Kitty,	Moore,	Liſle,
Schooner Harriot,	Smith,	N. Carolina,
Two Friends,	Baker,	Georgia,
Sloop Alexander,	Monroe,	Virginia,

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorised to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so compleated, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of compleating such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors,

(eptrstj) JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the interest for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, standing on the books of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

(ep.tf)

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (rawgm)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days last past, from the Subscriber, the following NOTES, issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:——No. 18721, Dec. 1, 1783, £. 72 15, payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £. 36 4, payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1301, Dec. 1, 1781, £. 80 9, payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239. Aug. 1, 1783, £. 28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £. 48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and secure the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all necessary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treasurer abovementioned: All persons therefore are cautioned not to purchase the above Notes, of any one offering them for sale.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be designated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they shall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room	sufficient to accommodate 300 persons each.	these rooms to be of full elevation.
A Room for the Representatives		
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter		
A Senate Room of 1200 square feet area		
An Antichamber or Lobby to the last		

12 Rooms of 600 square feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, to the person who, before the fifteenth day of July next, shall produce to them the most approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The site of the building, if the artist will attend to it, will of course influence the aspect and outline of his plan; and it's destination will point out to him the number, size, and distribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the present, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they shall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and sections through the building, in such directions as may be necessary to explain the internal structure; and an estimate of the cubic feet of brick-work composing the whole mass of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

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April 4. (ep.tm)

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6. Miss Chapone on command of Temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies

THE editor of this publication hopes, from the established reputation of the several tracts of which it is composed, that it will be found a more complete system for the instruction of the female world, than perhaps any other extant.

A volume, under the present title, was lately published in England and Ireland, and had a most rapid sale, having been purchased by almost every lady of taste in those kingdoms. To this volume the editor has added Miss More's Essays—Mrs. Chapone's letters on the government of the temper—and Swift's letter to a young lady newly married. These have considerably enhanced its value, and he doubts not, the ladies on this side of the Atlantic will be as generous in their encouragement of a work intended for their advantage as those in England and Ireland have been.

*** SETS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AS several gentlemen in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore disappointed in their applications for complete sets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, *the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now and will henceforward have a constant supply of sets on hand;—such gentlemen, therefore, as please, may be furnished with sets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at sixteen dollars.*

This work will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America.

Said CAREY *has lately published,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatise on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Observations, 4/8
7. American Constitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible—neat, 6 dolls.—elegant, 50/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandison, abridged. 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jest Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Christian Economy, 1/10½

Of said CAREY *may be had, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Quills, Ink-Powder, Writing-Paper of various kinds, Bonnet-Paper, Pocket-Books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-Stands, Message and Playing Cards, &c. &c.*

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnston,* deceased, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded southerly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two most agreeable situations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houses, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the best kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its situation on the river, has the advantage of fish of different kinds, in their seasons, particularly of oysters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy situation, capable of genteel and tasty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the best sea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the sea, the prospect of its increasing in value from that circumstance, is by no means inconsiderable.

There will also be sold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the opposite side of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-house and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be sold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for supplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ship building, and other uses, the transportation by water being easy and safe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, and the requisite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, } Trustees to the said Estate.

Likewise to be SOLD, at the same time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, whereon the proprietary house lately stood. The elegant situation of this spot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand prospect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudson's rivers, where they disembogue into the sea to the East—and a most delightful one of the serpentine course of the Raritan river, for several miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the West. The great quantity of stone neatly dressed, and brick, the remains of the house lately burned, will be nearly sufficient for a new building; and a large stone cistern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient stable and coach-house, will greatly lessen the expence of putting the place in order for the residence of a Gentleman.—There are few situations so eligible, particularly in the summer season—when the cool sea breezes, and the elevated situations, render them places of pleasing retreat, from the confinement and sultry air of the southern states and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

INFORMATION.

A NEGRO MAN by the name of CATO VERNON, born in Newport (Rhode-Island) enlisted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late War. He survived the War, and settled, as supposed, in or near Philadelphia.——If he will apply to the Editor hereof, he will be informed of something considerably to his advantage. *April* 4. (ep.4t)

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep9a)

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (eptf)

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of 2000	Dollars is	2000
1	1000		1000
2	500		1000
5	200		1000
10	100		1000
30	50		1500
90	20		1800
1675	4		6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, PETER KEENON, ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

☞ Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Post-Master, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills will be attended to—and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters. [ep 3m]

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*